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☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
Editor & Publisher.

SPEECH OF HON. B. F. MOORE,

On the Ordinance declaring it a presumption, that executory contracts, made since and during the depreciation of the Confederate currency, were solvable in currency of the same value as that currency was at the date of the contract.

MR. PRESIDENT:—It is a part of the logic of the law to create presumptions that a fact is the one way or the other. This is absolutely necessary to effect a full investigation of any matter of controversy. If no presumptions arose in the progressive stages of inquiries before a court and jury, it would often happen that there would be no proof on either side—and both would be left in utter darkness. To obviate this, the law raises presumptions from ascertained facts, and requires proof to overturn the presumption; otherwise the presumption stands. Let us observe the progress of a single case at law. A person is sued in an action of debt on a bond, the bond is produced and exhibited; he pleads, that he did not execute it, and also, that, if he did, he has paid it. The presumption, before the court, is that he did not execute it, and the verdict must be for the defendant, unless the plaintiff rebuts that presumption by proving it to be false. When the execution of the bond is proved it goes to the jury as full proof, that there was, at its date, a debt due the plaintiff, and this ends the case, the present, in his favor;—But there is another defense still on the docket which is that the defendant has paid it. Here the law presumes that he has not done so, and he must remove that presumption by proof before he can succeed. Now all this is orderly and reasonable. The simple possession of a paper, with a particular name to it as obligor, ought not to establish any presumption against his denial, that he executed it; because, if that was so, any and every person might be charged by the forger. Nor, after the execution of it is proved, ought the plea of payment to avail, without proof of it; because, according to the custom and usage of the people, the possession of the bond raises a presumption that it is not paid.

Now, as a general rule, presumptions arise upon the established customs and usages of the people. Human conduct is directed by this rule: and what the people intend in their transactions, may for the most part, be ascertained by referring to it as a proper guide in the inquiry. Before the war, and also before the depreciation of the Confederate currency, every contract for the payment of money, was, by universal usage, made on the basis of specie, unless otherwise distinctly expressed; if any exception was intended, it was stated in the contract itself. After the war, specie fled to its dark recesses, and Confederate currency, or a while, ran race with bank notes: As this currency, however, depreciated, the bank notes withdrew, and left the field of contract and commerce wholly in the possession of the currency. Unlimited in the amount of its issue, and discredited by the government issuing it, it overspread the land and had a boundless sway under the idea, which secession propagated with the sword, that treason alone would refuse to receive it. As the currency depreciated, the necessaries of life and the articles of luxury rose in nominal price, and the custom and usage of contracting in this currency became so usual, that for the most part, executory contracts were made upon its basis, without noticing it specially in the contract—the purchaser in the latter part of 1862, would buy a mule or horse at double the price it was worth in 1861—and in 1863 he would give, as the year advanced for the like animal from $500 to $4000. During the years 1862, 1863—1864 and 1865 till Johnson's surrender, there was a progressive depreciation, with but little pause in its onward career. And so far as I am informed, (and I had more than ordinary opportunities for knowing) contracts were made almost uniformly, upon the basis of the value of the currency at the time of the contract. It entered into contracts for land, slaves, hire of slaves and every species of property whatever. And except in a very few cases, wherein the countrary stipulation was generally, if not always expressed, the understanding of the parties was, payment would be good in Confederate currency or currency of the value of that estimated at the date of the contract. The *sum* mentioned in the contract was not the value of the contract reduced to a specie standard, but was the nominal sum estimated in Confederate treasury notes. Such was the general mode of contracting. When a dollar was mentioned it did not mean a specie dollar, but a Confederate dollar.

The question before us is this, if a contract was made for instance, in 1863, when the currency was greatly depreciated, and it stipulated simply the payment of 500 without naming the currency to be paid, what currency, without any proof the one way or the other, shall be presumed to be the currency intended? I maintain that the intention of the parties will be generally effected by presuming the depreciated currency, and that a contrary presumption would be wrong nine times in ten: and therefore, that, during the time when the currency was in use, contracts valuable in money should be presumed to have been made for money of the value of the Confederate currency, at the date of the contract.—Thus, if the purchaser contracted to give $5000 for a horse when the money was $25 for one, the real price was $200 in specie. I propose to make this a presumption; and the effect of it will be, whenever a contract of that date is produced, that it will be payable in specie according to the then rate of depreciation, and so the jury will assess the value of the contract, *unless* the contract is made to appear by proof.

The delegate from Forsythe, (Mr. Starbuck) proposes to except his county from the presumption, upon the ground that its contracts, during the war, were not made upon such understanding. I must think that he is mistaken. It would be very singular, if that county were an exception to the whole State. To suppose so, is to infer that it had little traffic beyond its own limits; and had, against the current of usage elsewhere, adopted a rule of trade for itself. This is almost impossible where a county is separated from other counties by imaginary lines only.

Both he and other gentlemen have objected that the creation of such a presumption is an invasion of the clause of the Federal Constitution which forbids a state "to pass a law impairing the obligation of contracts." They argue that a agreement to pay one hundred dollars, means necessarily one hundred *specie* dollars, and that, therefore, the contract is to pay $100 dollars in specie; and that to raise, by legislation, a presumption that it is dischargeable in currency of a less value, is impairing the contract. I admit that if such were the *Constitutional* meaning of a contract to pay money, the consequence might be so.

But, Mr. President, the Constitution has no where affixed a definite meaning to the term dollar, and declared that it should mean, whenever used, a *specie dollar*. Is there any doubt, that if, during 1864 when the currency was 25 for one, a purchaser had given his bond of $5000 for a horse, and he could not, for want of evidence, or because of the rules of evidence in a court of law, show the consideration or understanding that the contract was made with reference to the depreciated currency—is there any doubt I say, that he could apply to a court of equity, and upon the confession of the creditor get relief against $4800 of the judgment? This, I think, too clear to question; yet how could a court of equity, any more than a court of law, set aside the Constitutional meanig of the term dollar? If evidence cannot be [illegible] the meaning of the term dollar, how can a confession or any other species of proof be heard in another tribunal, while each acts under the same Constitution? Sir, the position is fallacious; the prohibition against impairing contracts never applies until the contract is ascertained, and the means of doing this is left to the rules of evidence. These the statute law may alter as, and so often as, the legislature may choose. Why, sir, gentlemen overlook the fact that it is a great part of the business of courts of equity to relieve against the force of words in a contract, and always does it when an undue advantage is gained thereby, by one party over the other.

They forget, too, that they are so applying the Constitutional injunction, as to make it the means of impairing thousands of contracts, under the pretence of supporting them. If this injunction should protect the bond of $5000 given for a horse, and requires payment of the entire nominal amount in specie, by force of the mere words, and against the understanding of the parties, would it not impair the essence of the obligation, in a monstrous degree?

Some gentlemen have suggested that the rule of evidence stand as it is, and that we throw on the debtor the necessity of resorting to a court of equity.—This could answer the purposes of justice in part only. All contracts under $50 would be left without protection, as Courts of Equity will not take jurisdiction for a less sum. Besides, the delay and costs would be both annoying, and destructive of the very rights sought to be asserted. Moreover, as either party may go to a court of equity, it is more regardful of justice to send that party there, who will least often have occasion to seek its extraordinary relief. Least often I say; because a large majority of the executory contracts, made during those times, were made on the basis of solution in money of the value of the Confederate currency, and very few were otherwise made unless it was so expressed in the contract itself.

The delegate from Forsythe objects to the ordinance, because, as he says, it proposes to alter a contract payable in specie to one payable in Confederate currency; and designates the ordinance, if passed as legislative forgery. This objection is founded on the assumption, that the contract was in fact payable in specie, merely because it used the term "dollars." But, sir, if the greater number of contracts were, as I have no doubt they were, based on the value of dollars in Confederacy currency, by what terms ought he to designate a law, which allows the presumption that they were solvable in specie? He calls it, moreover, an attempt at repudiation. Why, sir, so far from being entitled to that odious name, it is expressly intended to, and doubtless will, prevent hundreds of persons from repudiating the true contract and substituting a false one. Yes, sir, prevent a recovery of *twenty five or thirty dollars* in specie, when *only one* was intended to be paid. The delegate is equally mistaken, when he affirms, that the ordinance declares that contracts shall be presumed to be solvable in Confederate currency and, therefore, renders the contract vicious on account of an immoral consideration arising from giving to a currency created to aid a rebellion. The ordinance declares that the presumption shall be, that the contract was solvable in money of the value of the currency, and not in the currency.

Justice, in my judgment, alike to the debtor and creditor, demands the passage of the ordinance.

T. G. AUSTIN. D. DAVIDSON

T. G. AUSTIN & CO.

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No 2 Camden Street, near Light St Baltimore, Md

Agents for McKean, Van Hagan & Co's Celebrated Washing Soaps, and the following variety of Soaps—Stearine, Oriental Detersive, Pacific Family, Olive Chemical, Pale Soap, Cut and Bar Castile; also a large variety of Fancy toilet soaps.

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TOBACCO, COTTON, And General COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Goods of all kinds bought at lowest CASH prices for orders.

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Buy and sell on Commission Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco, and produce of all kinds.

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Attend to arranging the Internal Revenue Tax upon Manufactured Tobacco.

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Manufactured and Leaf Tobacco, and General Commission Merchants.

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Oct, 17, '65. d1mo.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., OCTOBER 28, 1865

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR

ELECTIONS.

The Elections for Governor, Representatives to Congress, and Members of Assembly, Sheriffs and Clerks, will take place on Thursday, the 9th day of November, 1865.

National Union Andrew Johnson Ticket!

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

Dr. Wm. Sloan of Gaston.

We are gratified to announce to the many friends of the gentleman whose name heads this article, that he is a candidate to represent the people of the sixth Congressional district in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

Dr. Wm. Sloan is a gentleman whom all parties can support consistently. He is out in opposition to Dr. J. G. Ramsay. But there is no comparison between the two gentlemen, in point of ability, political integrity, and consistency. Dr. Sloan's political antecedents are without spot or blemish. His course has been consistent, open, manly. He has acted from principle, throughout all our late trouble. His well known dignified conservatism recommend him to our favor. He has never "carried water on both shoulders." Can Dr. Ramsay, the radical candidate, say as much? Will his friends dare say as much for him? We hope for the truth of history, that they will not misrepresent facts to the good confiding People of this district. We do not assail Dr. Ramsay's private character; but, we believe, there is no public man in the sixth district, whose political career is so inconsistent, so devoid of all those manly qualities which should characterize the acts of public men. Let the minds of the people be disabused, and there will be none so poor as to do him reverence.

Not so with Dr. Wm. Sloan. As many voters truly say, Dr. Sloan's record furnishes no *data* for his rejection at the hands of the Federal Congress, and we might add, none that will justify his rejection by the people.

Dr. Sloan supports W. W. Holden for Governor. He turns his back upon the radical faction that brought out Jonathan, the new born babe of this execrable heresy. He looks upon the opposition to Governor Holden as extremely unfortunate. Indeed, we can see no other light in which it is to be viewed, at this critical juncture in our State history. Every good citizen who hates demagoguism, who loves his State must deprecate it, as not only unfortunate, but unbecoming faithful representatives of the people.

Drs. Sloan and Ramsay will address the people in Charlotte, on Monday next, the 30th inst. We are greatly in hopes they will make it convenient to address the citizens of Salisbury soon. Dr Ramsay has succeeded pretty well in keeping the large majority of the honest country people in ignorance of all his political inconsistencies, but, it will be Dr. Sloan's duty to make them clear. If he will take the trouble to do this, he will overwhelm Ramsay with a most humiliating defeat.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND THE NEGROES.

Mr. Conway, who has been attending to free negroes down South, has lately made a report to Gen. Canby, in which he exalts the colored people thus:

The freedmen will not engage in any insurrection against the State, or any portion of it. The white population have the character of insurgents exclusively to themselves in this portion of the country. The colored population live much under the control of the christian religion, and they have no disposition to murder or destroy. They are peaceable, forgiving, merciful. If they are not protected in the enjoyment of the liberty proclaimed to them, they will go away from the country trusting in God.

This shows, says the Louisville Democrat, that the negro has been well brought up, and that the system upon which he has been treated has had a most salutary effect. He lives much under the control of the Christian religion. He is peaceable, forgiving, merciful. That can't be said of his Northern friends—not even of Conway & Co.—and yet the negro in Africa has been, in all time, the most hopeless of savages. The great improvement the race has undergone in slavery, and under the instruction of his master, has made him a far better man than the mass of white men. The fact is, we don't see why so much ado is made to take care of such a good people. They can certainly take care of themselves. Conway had better take counsel of them. In addition to their good qualities, they are loyal, and therefore, they have greatly the advantage of white people, many of whom have been disloyal.

It is remarkable that, after all the degradation of slavery, after all its brutalizing effects, the negro of the South is not only more advanced than any other savage race of men ever advanced in the same time, but he is in fact a better Christian than any white people have yet got to be. Certainly the slaveholder has been a most successful missionary. In a state of slavery, not only has the negro got far enough out of the savage state to vote, to hold office, to serve on juries, to be a witness in courts, but he has become much under the control of Christianity. Who can say, after such extraordinary good results, that slavery was not ordained of GOD for the good of the race?

Secessionists vs. Unionist!

It is really amusing to see the means to which many of our contemporaries resort in order to make out Governor Holden still a secessionist. The Radicals are busily extracting passages from old files of the Standard, as far back as 1850 to '60, which they call Mr. Holden's record, and they allege, proves him to have been an original secessionist. Very well. We admit this is true, but we are sorry to see that the majority of those who are troubling themselves to establish this fact, can not show a better record than Gov. Holden. But, if Mr. Holden was a secessionist he was so from principle, and not by compulsion, as the Union men aver they were. Do they not say that they were Union men, as long as it was possible to be Union? Did not one of the most influential papers in the State, whose editor was one of the so called old Union men, declare that the secessionist made an effort to carry the State out of the Union and failed; that the old Union men finally did take it out? Not only so, but it has been the boast of all the prominent old union men, since the first proclamation of Mr. Lincoln in April 1861, calling for 75,000 troops to bring back South Carolina, that the State was carried out by them. What does this prove? That secessionists were responsible for the so-called secession of the State? Not at all, but that old Union men claim all the honor, and are, indeed, responsible.

But Mr. Holden is accused of being a secessionist during the war. This is not true. It is said that the President has no confidence in him, because of this alleged fact. This is not so.

The fact is Governor Holden has more influence with the administration than any man in North Carolina. He has the confidence of the President. Why? because his sagacity enabled him to see that secession and rebellion was destined to be a failure, before any other North Carolinian, and he at once united all the energies of mind and body to bring about a speedy termination of the war and reunion of the States. This is why he has influence with the President. Then who will say that Gov. Holden did not do more to bring about a termination of the war than any other man in the State? Who will say, if his timely advise had been followed in 1863, that many noble lives would not have been spared, and that North Carolina to-day would not be enjoying all the blessing of free government? These are matters to be considered by the people.

They say that Mr. Worth is a good union man and always has been. This is all *bagatelle.* It is worse—it is a bribe to delude the masses. But Jonathan, O that JONATHAN—*Il n'a pas invente la poudre!*

Ex-Gov. Pollock, director of the United States Mint of Philadelphia, informs the public that small coin is now plenty, and can be had in any quantities, without delay, in exchange for greenbacks. The denominations are one, two and three cents. The coin will be sent to the purchasers by express at the expense of the United States.

English journals, speculating upon the supply of coal in that country, say if they are ever dependent upon America for coal, it would require 1,200 colliers, of the size of the Great Eastern, to maintain their present supply only. There will be a tollerably large coal business when that event takes place.

GENERAL NEWS.

The property of Joseph E. Davis, brother of Jeff. Davis, and of Gen. Wm. Martin, both of the Confederate army, has been restored to them.

The President, on Saturday, granted amnesty pardons to one hundred and eighty South Carolinians, among whom was C. R. Boyce, formerly of the United States House of Representatives from that State. Boyce, it will be remembered, was one of three commissioners who visited the President some time ago relative to affairs in South Carolina.

Cairo, Ill., Oct. 20.—The trial of Emerson Etheridge was closed yesterday. The accused submitted his case without argument, and is confident of an acquittal, except on the unimportant charges to which he pleaded guilty.

Nashville, Oct. 19.—The Senate passed a bill today making negroes competent witnesses in the Courts of this State by a majority of one vote. It is looked on here as a Radical victory.

New York, Oct. 21st.—The News publishes a correspondence between General Beauregard, and the publishers of Harper's Magazine, in which the former denies any responsibility for Jordon's letter.

Ex-Provisional Governor Shayky has been elected U. S. Senator from Mississippi.

Thirty-two divorce suits occur in one county in Maine.

And yet they call that a Union State.

The rebel Gen. Magruder is on a visit to his sister in England, who is the wife of Lord Abinger.

An effort is on foot in Memphis to erect a monumental church to the memory of the Confederate dead.

Major General E. Steele has been assigned to the command of the department of the Columbia, and ordered to proceed without delay to Fort Vancouver.

The late President Lincoln would have been delighted to have restored the Union with slavery at any time during his first administration.

Gen Frank Gardner is engaged in the Commercial Express office, New Orleans, and Gen. D. H. Maury is to be a co-laborer in the same flourishing institution.

The Controller of the Treasury has made a decision which allows bounty to all negro soldiers, except those who entered the service between the 15th of June and 4th of July, 1864.

The New York Express says that the Navy Yard, at that place, furnishes a vast amount of criminal business for the U. S. Commissioner's Court. Not a week passes but some of the employees are arrested for stealing. In every department demoralization seems to prevail.

New York, Oct. 24.—It is stated that one gentleman has expressed his intention of taking up all the Mexican bonds soon as they are in market.

It is understood that agents of the loan will not interfere in any way with negotiations At sale of Government vessels to-day, $682,700 was realized.

Steamer Ben Deford, brought $148,000.

New York Oct. 24. Cotton sales firm at 1,000 bales. Flour declined five cents. Wheat advanced one and three cents. Corn declined one cent.—Pork heavy. Bacon unchanged. Whiskey higher. Sugar steady. Coffee quiet. Naval stores quiet. Turpentine $1 15a1 20; Rosin 7 25. Petroleum dull. Gold 46¼.

New York, 24.—1-30, P. M. Cotton firm, at fifty-eight and fifty-nine; Flour unchanged; Wheat advancing and firm; Corn beef and pork steady; Lard heavy; Whiskey firm.

New York, Oct. 25. Over 21,000 tons Pittston Coal sold at auction to-day. Bidding prices lower than last month. 25,000 tons also Scranton coal gold.

Gov. Morton of Indiana has had a relapse, and is now lying very ill.

Halifax papers report a negro insurrection in the eastern portion of Jamaica. Her Majesty's steamer Duncan, with 17th Regt. and field battery royal artillery will leave for Jamaica soon.

Philadelphia, Oct. 24. Fair for soldiers and sailors home, regularly opened to-day, and visited by thousands.

Cincinnati. Oct. 24. Colored people of Indiana, met in Convention in Indianapolis yesterday; one one hundred and fifty delegates present.

A Convention of the western farmers, grain dealers is called to assemble at Morris, Illinois, on the 22 proximo; to break down the excessive rates now charged on grain shipments east.

Ex-Governor Watts, of Alabama, is pardoned.

All the provost marshal offices in Michigan have been closed, except one in Detroit.

Hon Pierre Soule has arrived at New York, en route for Washington.

The freedmen of Eastern Virginia have taken three millions of dollars of the government securities.

Rev. Thomas J. Greenwood has been nominated to run against Gen, Banks for Congress in Massachusetts.

A convention of Spiritualists is sitting in Philadelphia. Among other ideas advanced is this: that Paganism is superior to Christianity.

Rev. Dr. Lipscomb continues in the presidency of the Georgia University, which institution is reviving.

Gov. Pierpont, it is said, professes to be very well satisfied with the result of the Virginia electoin.

On Wednesday evening the Michigan Central railroad freight depot at Detroit was burned. Loss two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Col. Gideon Clark, of the 119th Pennsylvania regiment, has been appointed master warden of the port of Philadelphia.

It is stated that the application of ex-Gov. Wise to have his property in Virginia restored, has been refused.

The recent battle in South America was fought between 8,500 Brazilians and 3,400 Paraguayans. The latter were completely defeated, 3,000 being killed, wounded or captured.

The rebel Generals John B. Hood and Humphrey Marshal arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., en route to Washington. Gen. Hood met with hearty reception from Gen Sheridan, who was a class-mate at West Point.

Six thousand acres of land in Aarkansas, belonging to the ex-rebel Gen Gideon J. Pillow, which has been held as abandoned property for some time past by the Government, has been restored to its original owner.

It is stated that a new a new paper is to be started in New York under the auspices of the National Bankers' Express Company, on the plan of the London Times. The patronage of all the National Banks in the country is said to be already secured, and a capital of two million dollars to be invested.

As an evidence of the rapidity with which commerce in the South is reconstructing itself, we see it stated that the St. Louis and New Orleans tonnage, now over 40,000 tons, is 33 per cent. in excess of the tonage of 1859. The Ohio river tonnage has increased 50 per cent, and the Missouri river, 50 per cent since that time.

As the steamer Queen, froom New York, was unloading at Liverpool, the dead body of a man was found stowed away among the cargo. The body was naked, and the clothes were discovered tied up in a bundle near the body. There was blood about the spot, and the indications were that the body had been placed there with the knowledge of those who stowed the vessel. A verdict of "found dead" was rendered.

The Missouri delegate sent from the Fenian Congress on a mission to Washington with reference to the unconditional release of John Mitchell, prisoner at Fortress Monroe, reports that he has been successful, and that the order for that purpose will soon be issued. A similar statement is repeated in other quarters.

Nashville, Oct. 20.—The notorious guerilla Champ Ferguson was hung to-day. The execution was strictly private.

YOU CAN'T OPEN YOUR LIPS,

Ladies, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant SOZODONT, or not. No occasion for words. Your teeth and breath speak for you. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family.

"ASA HARTZ."—New Berne, North Carolina, must be on the high road to prosperity, as the *Times* announces that it is forced to enlarge its sheet owing to the increase of advertising patronage. Why is it that "Asa Hartz" writes so little for his paper in that once happy strain that was wont to set the people in a roar?—Has he grown rusty, and is his pen blunted? Since he took up the sword he has not soared so high with the goosequill. —*Norfolk Post.*

"Asa" is not dead, my bower, he "only sleepeth." Thank you kindly for the notice of him. But how in the thunder can a man write leaders for a daily paper, clip news, localize, read proof, keep books, charge up two or three columns of advertisements a day, and then find time to write "Asa Hartz" letters? Our V. is off on a business mission, my bower, and we—Asa—are alone. It cannot be did. This will doubtless seem strange, and yet people will wonder at it.—*New Berne Times.*

THE MOUNTAIN HOTEL

MORGANTON, N. C.

IS offered for RENT, for further particulars, apply to J. M. HAPPOLDT

Morganton, N. C., Oct. 3d, 1865—ct: 172

Northern Flour for Sale

I have a lot of fresh Northern FLOUR at $6 50 per 100 pounds. Call at my place, near the Railroad Ticket Office. JACOB MILLER.

Also, six horses and a spring wagon for sale.

Oct. 7th, 1865 d9tpd

BUT I WILL LOVE THEE, THO' &C.

IN ANSWER TO

"I CANNOT LOVE THEE, BUT &C."

But I will love thee, tho'
Spurned may the off'ring be,
Thou, thou alone hast touched,
Bound me with melody.
Pure as thy spirit, love,
Goes forth my heart to thee;
Warm it to life again!
Wake it to ecstacy!

But, I will love thee, tho'
Hush'd must its utt'rance be;
Turning with fear away,
Doubtful of Lov's decree.
Bright as thy angel eyes,
Sweet as thy whisper'd sigh,
Love for thee, sways my soul,
Love that can never die.

But, I will love thee, tho'
Heart—throb beat not to mine;
Love thee while sun's may rise,
Love thee while stars may shine.
Oh! wilt thou turn away?
Hast thou no love to give?
Oh! bid my hopes return,
Speak to my passion—*live!*

WHAT IS SALERATUS.—Wood is burnt to ashes, ashes are lixivated, ley is the result. Ley is evaporated by boiling, black salts is the residum. The salt undergoes purification by fire, and the potash of commerce is obtained. By another process we change potash into pearl-ash. Now put these in sack and place them over a distillery washtub, where the fermentation evoles carbonic acid gas, and the pearlash absorbs it, and is rendered solid; the product being heavier, whiter and drier than the pearl ash. It is now saleratus. How much salts of ley and carbonic acid gas a human stomache can bear and remain healthy, is a question for a saleratus eater. Some people say that saleratus will not harm the stomache. It is a *ley*.

Louisville, Oct. 20.—The guerrilla Henry C. Magruder, in pursuance of his sentence, was hanged in the yard of the military prison this afternoon.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THOMAS McNEELY

Announces himself as a candidate for the office, as Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan, at the ensuing election.

Oct. 18 1865. ted126

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM A. WALTON, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff for Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce A. W. OWEN, a Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorized to announce SOLOMON KLUTTS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, of Rowan County.

We are authorized to announce J. K. GRAHAM, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Rowan in the Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce OBADIAH WOODSON, a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Rowan, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce J. P. MARLIN, of Rowan, as a candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. B. S. GAITHER, as a candidate for U. S. Congress, from the 7th Congressional District. He endorses the administration of President Johnson and will give it his cordial support.

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. G. RAMSAY a candidate for Congress in the 6th District, composed of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Union, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Alexander, Wilkes, Yadkin, and Davie. dte126

ANDREW JOHNSON, HOLDEN UNION TICKET.

Dr. WM. SLOAN, of Gaston County will be supported most hearly for the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, by all loyal men looking to early restoration and general harmony.

Dr. Sloan's record will furnish no *data* for his rejection at the hands of the Federal Congress. This, the Charlotte District, is now the 6th.

MANY VOTERS.

FOR RENT.

ONE half of the plantation owned by Mrs. Mary Murdhy, lying 4 miles from Salisbury on the Western N. C. Railroad. For terms, apply to

d6t133-w2t11 W. MURPHY, Ag't.

STOP THE THIFE

A BAY GELDING Horse about thirteen hands high—having a white spot in his forehead was stolen from my stable in Salisbury last night, (26th,) and carried off. I will give a liberal reward for any information concerning him so that I can get him again, and an additional reward for information that will convict the thief.

I. W. JONES.

Oct. 27, 1865. 1td138

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office Corner Main and Water Streets.

Under the Mansion House.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY IS now prepared to forward Gold and Silver coin currency, parcels and freight to Richmond, Lynchburg, Bristol, Danville, Greensboro', Charlotte, Raleigh, Weldon, Goldsboro', Wilmington, Newbern, Morganton, Morehead City, and Beaufort, N. C., and to Way Stations on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, South Side Railroad, Petersburg Railroad, North Carolina Railroad, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Western N. C. Railroad, and Atlantic and N. C. Railroad

Letters, Money Packages and small parcels to Columbia, S. C., Charleston, S. C., Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbus, Ga., Mobile, Montgomery, Selma, Ala., Jackson, Vicksburg, Miss, New Orleans, La., and to way stations on the Charlote and South Carolina Railroad, South Carolina Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Atlanta and West Point Railroad, South Western Railroad, Southern Railroad, Alabama and Mississippi Railroad

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

will receive and forward with promptness and dispatch all articles entrusted to their care and with their connections with the Adams and Harndens Express can give greater facilities for forwarding and collection of monies and valuables. For further information inquire of

AGENT SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.

Oct. 26, 1865. d3mo132

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE SUBSCIBER HAS JUST OPENED A

Commission House

And is now prepared to receive all kinds of Produce and Merchandise, on consignment and Commission, for which prompt returns will be made on *sales*. *His* former acquantances in the mercantile community, and more especially, the public generally, is sufficient guarantee.(without reference.)

S. FRANKFORD.

Oct. 19th, 1865. d1mopd126

Spotswood Hotel,

RICHMOND, Va., August, 1865.

IT having been reported that the *Spotswood Hotel* had been confiscated and closed, the proprietors deem it proper to assure the Public that such is not the case. The House is open for the accommodation of visitors, as it has been from its opening day in September, 1860.

The House has been remodeled, renovated, refurnished. and put in perfect order throughout, and the traveling public may rest assured of finding as comfortable accommations with us as can be found in any first class Hotel, North or South.

Our friends, patrons, and the travelling public generally, visiting Richmond, are cordially invited to make their home with us, and no pains will be spared to make them comfortable, as we are pledged to sustain the well known reputation of the House.

Our former patrons will find the old employees of the House still in our service, were they will be pleased to welcome them as formerly.

CORKERY & MILLWOOD, Proprietors.

Oct. 14. d3mo122

Fall and Winter Fashions.

LATEST STYLES.

Mrs. McFARLAND.

Mansion House.

HAVING just returned from the North with a choice *STOCK*. Latest styles of Bonnets Hats, Veils, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Silk belts, fancy Buckles, hair Netts, fancy head Dresses, old ladies' Caps, &c., &c. ALSO,

is prepared to cut and make ladies dresses, cloaks and children's cloths, in the latest fashions—would be pleased to see her former customers and the public generally. Prices reasonable and prompt attention to orders. Oct. 19, 1865—d1y126

Gold for Bank Notes.

NOTES of various North Carolina Banks wanted for which GOLD will be paid. Apply to

M. W. JARVIS,

at the office of the Br. N. C.

Salisbury, Oct 13, 1865—7td121—4tw9

LARGE SALE

OF PERSONAL

PROPERTY.

HANING determined to close up my farm opperations in Rowan. I will sell at Auction, on Wednesday the 15th NOVEMBER next, at my Yadkin river Farm, 5 miles East of Salisbury, the crop of

CORN

Between 2000 and 2500 bushels WHEAT. A large quantity of

OATS, FODDER, HAY, SHUCKS & STRAW

2 *MULES*, 7 *head of HORSES*, 32 *head CATTLE*, nearly full blooded, *DEVON*, including 8 or 10 very fine

MILCH COWS & CALVES,

60 head of *HOGS*, stock and fattening, *SHEEP*, &c., &c. ALSO

two four horse wagons, and one 1 horse cart, all of my *FARMING IMPLEMENTS. WAGONS and PLOUGH GAERING*, set of

BLACK-SMITH TOOLS,

one large Kettle and Wooden Molasses Mill, two Wheat Fans, &c.

At the same time and place, I will also rent for one year the *FERRY*, on the premises.

Terms made kown on the day of sale.

P. B. CHAMBERS.

Oct. 19, 1865.—d&wts

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, where his extensive acquaintance has enabled him to purchase at the lowest figures, a large and elegant assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES &c.

which he is enabled to sell at low prices for

CASH.

His Stock selected with reference to taste, neatness and durability, consists of every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

Hats, Hose, Handkerchiefs

Hoop-Skirts

Combs and

Brushes

and in fact everything needed about a

LADY'S TOILET.

Gents Dress Goods,

Ready-made Clothing,

Congress Gaiters and

SHIRTS.

Blank Books, Paper, Valises, Crockery of all descriptions, Hardware, French MUSTARD, old Cognag Brandy, Plantation Bitters, a lot of Wines for Medical purposes,

Buckets,

Shoe Brushes,

Looking Glasses,

Slates and Pencils,

Brooms and Brushes,

Ladies Shawls

BROGANS,

and a lot of

YANKEE NOTIONS, CANDIES

AND

CONFECTIONERIES.

And yet the half has not been told. COME AND SEE—it will do your eyes good, and costs nothing, and if you buy it will cost next to nothing.

COUNTRY BARTER

and PRODUCE of every kind taken in exchange for GOODS

SPECIE and BANK NOTES taken at market rates in exchange for Goods.

Country Merchants

Will be supplied with stocks of goods at a moderate advance on New York prices.

W. H. HOWERTON,

DOUBLE HOUSE STORE.

Sept 28, 1865. 3mood108

ARRIVING DAILY.

AT

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

A LARGE and BEAUTIFUL collection of

LADIES HATS and TRIMMINGS,

MOURNING GOODS,

Lawn, Calicoes, Shoes and Gaiters.

A large assortment of

GROCERIES.

I have also on hand a choice variety of

DRY GOODS,

DYE STUFFS PAINTS & GLASS

Crockery,

Cutlery,

Hardware, Glass Ware, &c.

All selected from the best markets of the East.

This is one of the finest assortments ever brought to this market.

J. C. TURNER,

Cowan's Brick Row Main St.

August 8 1865. tf-63

NEW GOODS.

BRADSHAW BROWN & CO

No 2 Granite Row

Respectfuliy invite the attention of the public and their friends, to their entire new stock of

GOODS

Comprising the latest and most fashionable styles of *DRY GOODS, Boots and Shoes, Ready made Clothing, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.*

In part the following articles:

Black Bombazine, Bl'k and colored Merinoes, bl'k Alpacas, bl'k and col'd Muslin de Laines, printed do. Ginghams assorted, bl'k & fancy PRINTS. fancy Poplins, Irish Linen, Bird Eye Diaper, table Linen, Towels, blc'hd and brown Domestic, Jackonets and Cambrics, white, red gray Flannels, Plaid Flannels.

Ladies and Gents Linen pocket handkerchiefs.
do do Shawls and Cloaks.
do do Hats and Caps, assorted.
do do Boots and Shoes assorted.

Also a good supply of Sole Leather and Calf Skins Shoe findings assorted, Coffee, Sugar and Tea.

No. 1 & 2 Mackerel,

kits, half barrels and barrels. Bacon, Flour and Cheese, best in the market, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

No charges for showing goods—give us a call before buying elsewhere.

Our business will be done exclusively for cash, or barter, we will trade all kinds of produce.

Be sure and give us a call at Murphy's Brick Row,

JOHN A. BRADSHAW.
JOHN D. BROWN,
THOS. E. BROWN,

A CARD.

I have formed a new copartnership with the above named gentlemen, for the purpose of doing a Merchandising business in this place, and hope that my long experience in the business both as buyer and seller, will be some advantage to my old customers, if they will give me a call. Very respectfully,

JOHN D BROWN.

Salisbury, Oct. 11, 1865. 3md119

THE SACRED DEAD.

During the War the Graves of many have been unmarked owing to the impossibility of procuring proper

MONUMENTS.

THE SUBSBRIBERS

KING WHITLOW & CO.

On the Burnt Block

ON MAUNDER'S OLD STAND.

Fayeteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

NOW announce to the Public they have opened

Marble and Stone Works

at the above place, and would respectfully solicit orders from Western North Carolina and other portions of the State. Parties by writing to us can have their wishes supplied. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, VAULTS, HEAD STONES SLABS and MARBLE MANTLES, &c, as cheap as any firm in the country. We have the services of

an Accomplished Carver,

and can execute the most beautiful and *spiritual* designs

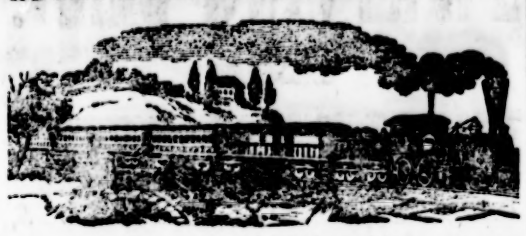
We will also contract for all kinds of

Stone Work and Mansonry.

REFERS TO—Geo. W. Mordicai, Raleigh; H. M. Heck, do.; Editor *Union Banner*, Salisbury.

Oct. 6, 1865 d3mo126

Great Southern Mail Route.



Carrying United States Mail and Adams' Express through entirely by rail to Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Lynchburg *via* the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia Central Railroads. 411 miles continuous Rail, no staging, trains run to Baltimore and Ohio depot

AT WASHINGTON CITY

TWICE DAILY.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad having been put in complete repair, are now running two trains daily between Washington City and Lynchburg, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Washington, the Virginia and Tennesse railroad at Lynchburg, and at Gordonsville with the Virginia Central railroad for Staunton and Richmond.

Passengers t king this line pass in full view of the various battle fields along the line of the Virginia Central Railroad, between Richmond and Gordonsville, and the famous battle fields of Manussas, Bristoe and Cedar Mountain, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and may rely upon making close and regular connections with the lines indicated Elegant cars are run upon this line, and every accommodation furnished to make the passengers comfortable.

Through passengers arriving in Richmond by the Virginia Central, Richmond and Danville, and Richmond and Petersburg Railroads, will find Garbers & Co's omnibuses to transport them between depots. Passengers have ample time to dine and sup at Gordonsville, and breakfast and sup at Virginia Central depot.

Trains leave Richmond, daily, (except Sunday) at 7:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.; on Sundays at 7:15 p m., only, making close and sure connections at Washington city with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for the following points:

Baltimore,	Logansport, Ohio,
Philadelphia,	Louisville, Ky,
New York,	La Crosse, Wis.,
Burlington, Iowa,	Lafayette, Ind.,
Bloomington, Ill.,	Milwaukee, Wis,
Columbus, Ohio,	Madison, Ind.,
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Muscatine, Iowa,
Cairo, Ill.,	Newark Ohio,
Chicago, Ill,	Prarie du Chien,
Cleveland, Ohio,	Parkersburg, Va.,
Detroit, Michigan,	Quincey, Ill.,
Decatur, Ill,	Richmond, Ind.,
Dayton, Ohio,	Sandusky, Ohio,
Davenport, Iowa,	Springfield, Ill,
Dubuque, Iowa,	St. Joseph, Mo.,
Evansville, Ind,	St. Louis, Mo.,
Fon du Lac, Wis,	St. Paul, Minn.,
Galena, Ohio,	Toledo, Ohio
Iowa City, Iowa,	Terre Haute, Ind.,
Indianapolis, Ind.,	Vincennes, Ind.,
Jamesville, Minn.,	Wheeling, Va.,
Lynchburg, Va.,	Xenia, Ind.,
	Zanesville, Ohio.

This line carries the through mail, consequently makes first connections.

Tickets at office, No. 231 Main street, and Virginia Central Railroad depot, Richmond

W. B. RICHARDS, Jr., Agent.

Oct. 17, '65. d3mo

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HILLSBORO' STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS popular Hotel, situated on the finest street in the beautiful "City of Oaks," has already earned the reputation, under the management of its experienced Proprietors, of being the best Hotel in the South. It is located within a few yards of the State Capitol, and is near the business part of the City.

If pleasant and clean beds, a liberal table, and respectable and attentive servants will make Guests comfortable, these can be counted on at the Exceange Hotel.

RANDALL & CO.

October 11, 1865. 1modpd–116.

PETERSBURG, Va.

THE subscriber begs to inform the Merchants and Planters of North Carolina, that he has established himself in Petersburg, in the

Commission and Forwarding Business

having a large and commodious Ware-house, he is prepared to receive goods on CONSIGNMENT, or to be FORWARDED. He will give special attention to the sale of Cotton and Tobacco, and other country produce. He begs to refer to

Rev. Dr. ALEX. WILSON, Alamance Co.
Maj J. W. WILSON, } Salisbury.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & LAURENS, }
Messrs. BAKER, WOMBIE & Co, } Raleigh,
Mr. IORDAN WOMBLE, }
R. L. LASSITER, Esq., Pres't R. & G. R. R. Co.

Sept. 29—1mod105 GEO. V. SCOTT.

Western Democrat, and Raleigh Sentinel, publish one month and send bill to G. V. SCOTT.

D. B. BRIDGFORD. A. MYERS. WM. MYERS

BRIDGFORD & MYERS,

AUCTIONEERS,

[General Commission & Forwarding Merchants

Dock and 17th Streets, Richmond, Va.

Oct. 17, 1865. d3mo.

SPRAGUE BROTHERS

GROCERY MERCHANTS,

OLD STAND, SALISBURY, N. C.

Oct. 3 1865—3modpd111

Blossom Brothers.

(SUCCESSORS TO BEJ. BLOSSOM & SON)

Commission Merchants.

Cotton, Naval Stores, Grain, Tobacco, Yarns, Sheetings, &c.,

159 Front Street,

CHAS. W. BLOSSOM. }
JAMES B. BLOSSOM, } NEW YORK.
JOSIAH B. BLOSSOM, }

Liberal advances made on consignments, on receipt of Bil lof Lading.

References—The Bank of N. C., and other Banks at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Tarboro, Fayet. eville, Raleigh, Salisbury, Charlotte and Wadesboro.

A. M. McPHEETERS, Raleigh, N. C.,
Will forward to us, through that place, (*free of forwarding commission,*) paying railroad freight, to a y shipping port.
J. R BLOSSOM & CO, Wilmington, N. C,
GEO. H. BROWN & CO,, Washington, N.C.,
S. T. JONES & CO., Newbern, N. C.,
HENRY GHISELIN, Norfolk, Va.,
Will forward produce to us, *free of forwarding commission*, except on naval stores and grain, by steamer or sailing vessel, as shippers may direct; and, when desired, will pay taxes, &c., at the shipping ports.

N. B.—Consignments to us are covered by Fire and Marine Insurance, as soon as freighted, from all places on all Railroads and Rivers in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and from all shipping Ports, through to New York, whether advice of shipment is received or not. 109 3mod&w7

WALTON HOUSE,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.

August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

C. W. ROSE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors Teas, Coffee, Sugar, assorted Groceries, Fish and PROVISIONS,

CRAVEN STREET,

(BETWEEN SOUTH FRONT AND POLLOK,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

☞ Merchants and Traders sending orders to be shipped by express, will have them promptly filled at a slight advance on New York prices.

C. C. THOMAS, with }
C. W. R & Co. } 3mod108

September 29, 1865.

MICHAEL BROWN

COMMISSION MERCHANT

AND

Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted. No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12; Brown and Bleached shirting; Calicoes; Linen, silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Shoes, Ladie's & Gents; Hosiery; Hats Black & Drab; Suspenders; Irish Linen; Shirt Collars & Bosoms; Coats Spool Thread; Flax Thread; Buttons assorted; Hoop Skirts; Black Braid; Iron, Nails; Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars; Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c., &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly–63–

THE DRUG STORE

BURBANK, GALLAGHER, AND MORRIS.

HAVE a large and select stock of

Drugs & Medicines,

at their Store Main Street, opposite Murphy's Block ALSO, a select assortment of articles for the TOILET, *Cosmetique* and perfumery, Extracts, Eau de Cologne, Brushes and Combs, and a great variety other things for ornament and use. 3mod109

JOHN DOOLY,

That CAP and FUR Dealer,

RICHMOND, VA.

HAS constantly on hand an extensive stock of every article in his line. His goods shall be sold to Merchants from North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, at as low prices as they can be had at the Jobbing Hat houses in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore. Having the same facilities for getting goods from first class Manufactories as any House in any city. Purchasers are invited to call and examine my stock.

Oct. 14. d3mos122

THE BEST

MOST EXPEDITIOUS & COMFORTABLE ROUTE

FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES.

VIA

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad,

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

PASSENGERS by this line will leave Charlotte at 3 o'clock p. m, arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave Raleigh 5 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 12 a m, and leave Gaston 1 p m arrive at Petersburg 6,30 p m, and leave that night for Richmond and the North, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5 30 o'clock a m, arrive at Gaston 11 a m, Leave Gaston 11 a m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p m, and 6 a m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

No trains on the Petersburg Rail Road on Sunday

E. WILKES,
Eng, and Sup't N C R R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Sup't Petersburg and Weldon R R.

dtf110

Come one Come all to the STORE

OF

A J MOCK & CO

NO. 4 GRANITE ROW, MAIN STRFET.

WHERE we are now daily opening a large and well selected stock of GOODS.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

A fine assortment of

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, FURS and HOOP-SKIRTS.

Full line of domestic goods such as PRINTS, DELAINES, POPLINS, etc.

Elegant assortment of gentlemen's HATS, SHOES CLOTHES, BOOTS and DRESS GOODS, also, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, GROCERIES and SOLE LEATHER.

And in fact everything that can be found in a first class establishment, which we offer for sale at the lowest prices, for cash or produce at wholesale and retail. 3mod109

TO THE LADIES.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FINE ASSORTMENT of Millinery Goods,

DRY GOODS, RIBBONS, Laces, Hats, Head Dresses, Veils, articles for the Toilet, and every variety necessary for lady's wear and use, of the latest style and fashion. I am also prepared to do any variety of Millinery and Mantau making, having engaged the services of a

FASHIONABLE

MILLINER

from the North who brings with her the latest styles and modes.

MRS. J. CARNCROSS,
Next to Michael Brown, Main St.

Aug. 26, '65-pd 1st. nov

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

☞ Orders solicited for the purchase of goods ☜

79 Pearl Street, N. Y.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.
Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Sam'l. G. Murphy, " "
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments in hand.

July 5-66m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

IS NOW AT THE BOYDEN HOUSE, WHERE he will remain for a short time. Room No. 23.

Salisbury, Aug. 22, 1865.76-tf

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICES MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,
SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

AT AUCTION.

Large Sale of Land and Personal Property

HAVING returned to my home in Virginia, I will sell at Auction on the premises, on Wednesday the 25th inst., my Farm, called "Graham place" containing abont 660 acres. It is located in the Scotch Irish settlement in Rowan county, on Third Creek, extending across the same, within three miles of third creek depot, has from 60 to 75 acres of rich bottom land, suaible to both grain and grasses, two comfortable dwelling houses, and all necessary out buildings, several peach and apple orchards, well watered with a steam in each field, and numerous springs, abundance of wood and timber. It was originally two farms, and can be advantageously divided.

ALSO,

At the same time and place will be sold the crop of corn and fodder hay and straw, 4 good Mules, 2 good horses, 45 head of fatted hogs, 30 head of stock hogs, cattle, wagons, ploughs and all the farming implements.

ALSO,

Will be sold on Wednesday the 1st day of November, on my place near Salisbury, the crop of corn, fodder hay, shucks, &c., 20 head fatted hogs, 35 head stock hogs, 20 head cattle, including several fine

MILCH COWS

20 head sheep, horses, wagons, ploughs and all the farming implements.

ALSO all the household and kitchen furniture, embracing beds, matrasses, steads, bureaus, tables, &c. Terms, for personal, cash.

For land, $1500 cash, balance in three annual equal instalments, interest from date, title retained until paid. JOHN WASHINGTON.

SAMUEL REEVES, Sr., Auctioneer.

P. S. Wagons will meet the Western train at Third Creek depot on the 25th inst., and convey gentlemen to and from sale, free of charge. J. W.

Oct. 16, 1865 dts122

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campnell and Albright.

PUBLISHERRS,

And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,

GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammer also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above.

Aug. 10th 65—3mo.

JAS. M. GOODMAN,

WITH

THOS. J. FLACK & SONS,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS, WINES AND CORDIALS.

Corner of Bowly and Guilford Sts.

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, of well known Brands, constantly on hand, and for sale on the most accommodating terms.

Oct 23 No-128. 3mo-.

LEONARD PASSANO,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Notions and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Table & Pocket Cutlery,

No. 268 *W. Baltimore St.,*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Oct 23 No-128. 1mo pd.